been recurring losses and was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR has declared CCI as sick under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act (SICA), 1985. The BIFR, which is a Quasi Judicial body, has already directed for sale of CCI as a whole, or its plants individually or collectively.

Implementation of Labour Laws in EPZs and SEZs

2518. SHRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the units in the Export Processing Zones and Special Economic Zones exempted from implementation of Labour Laws;

(b) the details of the laws which are not applicable in the EPZs and SEZs in the country; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure implementation of Labour Laws and protect the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDI):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The units in the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are governed by normal labour laws, which are enforced by the respective State Government. Action against the defaulting units, wherever warranted, is taken by the concerned authorities.

Import of edible oil

†2519. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import edible oil on a large scale;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both traders and farmers are opposing this move since this would ruin their market; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDI): (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c) At present all edible oils (except coconut oil) are freely importable without any licence. Import of coconut oil and copra are under State Trading Regime. Accordingly it is open to private persons to take a decision to import edible oil keeping in view the domestic market price. Government does not play any direct role in such decisions to import edible oils.

News-item "India loses WTO cases against European Union"

2520. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM:
SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "India loses WTO case against European Union", which appeared in the 'Indian Express', dated the 6th November, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how would Government defend WTO cases in future;

(c) if so, the detailed study undertaken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDI): (a) to (d) India had resorted to World Trade Organization's (WTO) Dispute Settlement Mechanism and challenged the anti-dumping duty imposed by European Communities (EC) on imports of bed linen from India. On 12 March, 2001 the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) adopted the Appellate Body Report and the Penal Report as modified by the Appellate Body, in this dispute. These Reports concluded that the EC's imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of cotton-type bed linen from India had been inconsistent with the Anti-dumping Agreement. Pursuant to the recommendations of these Reports, the DSB requested the European Communities to bring its measures into conformity with its obligations under the Anti-dumping Agreement. Subsequently EC undertook a review of the anti-dumping measure and re-determined the level of anti-dumping duty. However, the application of the duty was suspended. India strongly disagreed with the re-determination and at its request a Compliance Panel had been constituted